

EDITORIAL

VOLUMES X and XI of *ASIAN PERSPECTIVES*, an accumulation of regional reports and original papers received over a two-year period, have been apportioned into regional reports (Volume X) and original reports (Volume XI). The editing of two volumes concurrently has delayed publication considerably; however, Volume XI is overlapping Volume X in press and should appear quickly. Volume XII, a special volume on Southeast Asia, is now being edited and should follow shortly after Volume XI. I am also actively collecting material for Volume XIII.

Contributors will note from the previous page that much attention has been given to standardizing *AP* spelling and style specifications. Judging from authors' returned corrected pages for Volumes X and XI, I would say the most difficult modern spelling rule for archaeologists and anthropologists to become accustomed to is the use of capital letters for the proper names of periods and cultures (Pleistocene, Palaeolithic, etc.) but lowercase letters for their derivatives (e.g., pleistocene strata or palaeolithic adze).

Beginning with this issue, all articles will be published in English, and although we welcome original articles, much editing time will be saved if papers are submitted in English and prepared to *AP* style specifications.

In my editorial in Volume IX, I mentioned the formation of Asian Perspectives Hawaii to provide a legal basis for the publication of *ASIAN PERSPECTIVES*. Inadvertently, I failed to mention that we are indebted to Attorney John J. Uehara, who voluntarily worked out all arrangements for Asian Perspectives Hawaii and provided us with the necessary legal documents required for incorporation. We very much appreciate his help.

WILHELM G. SOLHEIM II

International Congresses and Symposia

Received 18 March 1968

WILHELM G. SOLHEIM II*

FAR Eastern prehistorians are becoming more actively involved in international meetings. This broader interest could stem purely from the proliferation of international meetings, but hopefully, our greater involvement is the result of increased activity, better communication, and a greater awareness of our field on the part of the general public.

This report deals with eleven international conferences held during the last fifteen years and one to be held in 1971.

PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESSES

Eighth Pacific Science Congress Proceedings in Archaeology

The Fourth Pacific Science Congress, held in Batavia, Java, in 1929, led to the birth of the Far-Eastern Prehistory Association, and there has been a close bond between the Pacific Science Association and FEPA ever since. After three independent meetings during the thirties, the Fourth Far-Eastern Prehistory Congress was held jointly with the Eighth Pacific Science Congress in Manila in 1953. The total proceedings of this combined congress never appeared; of the papers on prehistory, less than half were included in the two volumes that were published. In 1963, H. Otley Beyer, the Convenor of the "Fourth Far-Eastern Prehistory and Anthropology Division of the Eighth Pacific Science Congresses Combined" turned over to me a number of the unpublished papers for publication in a special issue of *Asian Perspectives* (AP). These were edited and turned over to the Hong Kong University Press in January 1965, to appear before the end of 1965 as Volume IX, Part 1. Several unexpected delays and then the change of publishers for AP resulted in the re-scheduling of these papers for Volume x. Finally, to speed everything up, these papers have been published by the Social Science Research Institute at the University of Hawaii as Asian and Pacific Archaeology Series, No. 2, *Anthropology at the Eighth Pacific Science Congress*, Wilhelm G. Solheim II, editor. The papers which appear in this issue are included with information of other SSRI publications at the close of this volume.

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Tenth Pacific Science Congress Proceedings

The official proceedings and the papers presented at the first nine Pacific Science Congresses were published consecutively by the host country for each congress. But when the Tenth Congress met, it was recognized that the financial burden of publishing the total proceedings of the congress by the host country was so great that it was no longer feasible. As a result, the papers presented at the Tenth Congress, held in Honolulu in 1961, were published in many different journals or special publications; many of the special publications received a subvention from the Pacific Science Board of the United States. A number of these papers were published in *AP* v, 2. To help the researcher locate papers presented at the Tenth Pacific Science Congress, the Bishop Museum Press published an offset *Bibliography of Symposium Papers, Tenth Pacific Science Congress* (1966, 95 pp., \$1.00). This book may be ordered from Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819, U.S.A.

Eleventh Pacific Science Congress

A general report from Richard Pearson on the Eleventh Pacific Science Congress held in Tokyo in 1966 follows shortly after this paper, and it in turn is followed by a report from Tom Harrison on the special primate symposium which followed immediately after the congress. Several resolutions of importance to prehistoric archaeology were approved by the Council of the Pacific Science Association and adopted at the closing General Meeting of the Eleventh Congress. The resolutions:

2.1. WHEREAS the five years since the Tenth Pacific Science Congress have been exceptionally productive in revealing the culture history of the Pacific area, and the papers and discussions at the 11th Congress reflect (a) a deeper understanding of the need for anthropological and interdisciplinary research, and (b) a greater awareness of the relevance of findings from one area to another in the Pacific,

2.2. RESOLVED that for the sake of clarity researchers be encouraged to designate areas in the Pacific as follows: Northeast Asia, Mainland Southeast Asia, Island Southeast Asia, Oceania, Australia, and the American Rim, and continue to focus on those regions of Oceania, Island Southeast Asia, and Mainland Southeast Asia which present the most critical gaps in our understanding of Pacific culture history.

2.3. RESOLVED that researchers interested in the culture history of the above areas (a) develop a revised and expanded list in the relevant disciplines of projects urgently required to close the important gaps, (b) encourage the development and financial support of coordinated interdisciplinary programs for carrying out these projects, (c) seek the cooperation of research and educational institutions to avoid duplication of effort, (d) hold regional conferences between Pacific Science Congresses as a means of promoting increased communication between investigators, (e) renew efforts to seek new outlets for publication of research, (f) encourage institutions which provide financial support to anthropological research to give special consideration to the Pacific in order to augment its meager resources.

2.4. RESOLVED that governments and research institutions in the Pacific be urged to encourage and to undertake research on disappearing cultures and changing peoples within the Pacific area including ethnographic and archaeological surveys, the making of films, ethnomusicology, folklore, and related field data in the whole range of behavioral sciences.

2.5. A coordinated program which is now well under way for the development of the Lower Mekong Valley in Southeast Asia will impound large reservoirs for hydroelectric power, navigation, irrigation, drainage, and flood control of the river and its tributaries. This program will drastically alter local ecologies in the four riparian countries of Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and South Vietnam with resulting changes in fauna and flora; will result in the disruption of traditional societies long resident in particular areas; and will flood or otherwise destroy archaeological sites of former inhabitants. Research completed or soon to be completed in connection with this project has not officially included archaeolo-

gical or cultural research or general ecological research. An archaeological salvage program recently completed in Thailand, which included two reservoir areas of the Lower Mekong program, discovered a number of important and previously unsuspected archaeological sites, but was not completed in time to survey much of the area or to excavate more than one of the sites before inundation in 1965-66. The Lower Mekong area has been inhabited for hundreds of thousands of years and was once part of the great Funan, Kambudja, and Siamese empires. Precedents for archaeological studies under similar circumstances are the River Basin Survey program in the United States of America and the Aswan Dam Project in Egypt (United Arab Republic). In view of the urgency of the situation:

2.6. RESOLVED that (a) an immediate field survey be made of the future reservoir and associated areas in the Lower Mekong Valley to locate archaeological sites which will be destroyed or otherwise become unavailable as a result of the development program and that from the data collected a detailed plan and budget be developed for a coordinated archaeological salvage program to be started as soon as funds can be found to undertake individual projects recommended; (b) an equally intensive research program be devoted to the study and recording of the local traditional living cultures of the Lower Mekong Valley before disruption occurs; (c) a biological and ecological survey of the Lower Mekong Valley regions concerned be carried out.

12.6. RESOLVED that every effort be made to encourage the preservation of antiquities, natural history sites, and archaeological sites and artifacts in all areas of the Pacific and that governments and museums and other educational institutes be asked to cooperate to this end.

A report of the full congress, including all of the resolutions, is to be found in the *Information Bulletin of the Pacific Science Association*, Volume XVIII, 4-6, 1966.

The ad hoc committee that worked out the names of the areas suggested in resolution 2.2 also presented tentative boundaries for some of these areas. These are as follows: Northeast Asia would extend from the thirtieth parallel of latitude to the north and would include Japan; Mainland Southeast Asia would extend from the thirtieth parallel of latitude (approximately the Yangtze River) to the south as far as Singapore, and from the Irrawaddy River to the South China Sea; Island Southeast Asia would include all the islands off the coast of Mainland Southeast Asia, from Formosa around to the Andaman Islands; Oceania would include New Guinea as well as Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, the Ryukyus and Bonin Islands being a part of Micronesia. These boundaries are not meant to be absolute; western Burma, Assam, and portions of eastern India no doubt should be included in Mainland Southeast Asia for some time periods, and western New Guinea very possibly should be a part of Island Southeast Asia for some periods.

During the meetings of the congress, a meeting was held of the Pacific Area Archaeology Program, which was organized at the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu. The archaeologists decided to enlarge the program to cover more area and include fields other than archaeology. For this task a Standing Committee on Pacific Area Culture History was formed. (The committee has no official connection with the Pacific Science Association.) The committee members are serving tentatively and there are thoughts of some enlargement. Members suggested at the first meeting were: B. Biggs, K. Emory, R. Green, B. Palmer, J. Watson, D. Yen, and R. Force (all Oceania); C. Evans and T. Heyerdahl (American Rim); T. Harrison and R. Soejono (Island Southeast Asia); D. Mulvaney (Australia); W. Solheim (Mainland Southeast Asia); and I. Yawata (Northeast Asia). Force was elected chairman and Green, secretary. Green's mailing address is Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819, U.S.A.

A portion of the archaeology papers presented at the Eleventh Congress has been published by the Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii, as Asian and Pacific Archaeology Series, No. 1, 1967; the title is *Archaeology at the Eleventh Pacific Science Congress*. The contents are listed with other SSRI publications information at the close of this volume.

A major portion of the other archaeological papers presented at the Eleventh Congress came in the symposium, "Prehistoric Culture in Oceania," convened by Ichiro Yawata and chaired by Kenneth P. Emory. These papers were published by the Bishop Museum Press in 1968 under the same title, *Prehistoric Culture in Oceania*, edited by I. Yawata and Y. H. Sinoto. The symposium papers are listed later in this volume in Yoshihiko Sinoto's regional report, "Polynesia: 1965-1966."

John A. Barnes, of the Australian National University, agreed to serve as the chairman of The Standing Committee for Anthropology and Social Sciences. Barnes accepted a permanent appointment in England in 1968, and the position of chairman has been filled by Cyril S. Belshaw, of the University of British Columbia, until the end of the Twelfth Pacific Science Congress. Within this committee, I have agreed to continue as chairman of the Subcommittee for Archaeology.

Twelfth Pacific Science Congress

The Twelfth Pacific Science Congress will meet in Australia in 1971. This congress is to be experimental in nature, and an attempt is being made to limit the number of participants. The Tokyo congress had a total of 5,906 registered members. Such great size is unmanageable. The Australian Academy of Science extended the invitation to hold the congress in Australia: The Academy's address is Gordon Street, Canberra City, Australian Capital Territory, Australia.

OTHER MEETINGS

Beyer Symposium

A two-day symposium in honor of the eighty-second birthday anniversary of H. Otley Beyer was held at the University of the Philippines on 12-13 July 1965. Beyer was the founder of Philippine anthropology and archaeology and the first to demonstrate that there were people in the Philippines before metal came into use. From his study of ceramics found in the Philippines, Beyer became an expert on Chinese and Siamese porcelains and stonewares. He died in December 1966. A short biography of him will appear in *AP* XII.

The papers presented during the symposium and a number of other papers have been published as a *festschrift* to Beyer and is titled *Studies in Philippine Anthropology (In Honor of H. Otley Beyer)*. It is divided into three parts. The first part, with four papers, is titled "H. Otley Beyer; An Introduction" and is concerned with the life and works of Beyer and his contribution to Philippine anthropology. The second part, with eight papers, is titled "Rethinking the Writings of H. Otley Beyer." It deals with some aspects of Beyer's work in archaeology, prehistory, social anthropology, and ethnobotany. The third part, titled "H. Otley Beyer and Contemporary Researches," is made up of fifteen papers on different phases of Philippine anthropology by former students and colleagues of Beyer. The book was published by Alemar's, 739 Rizal Avenue, Manila, Philippines, and costs U.S. \$6.90, post-paid.

Symposium on Southeast Asian Archaeology

A symposium on the post-World War II results of Southeast Asian Prehistoric Archaeology was held in Pittsburgh at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in November 1966. The symposium was sponsored by the Far-Eastern Prehistory Associa-

tion, supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, and organized and chaired by me. Five papers were presented, each on a subarea of Southeast Asia. R. P. Soejono, head of the Prehistory Division of the Lembaga Purbakala dan Peninggalan Nasional of Indonesia, covered Indonesia; Tom Harrisson (in absentia), former curator and government ethnologist of Sarawak, covered Malaysian Borneo; Per Sørensen, of the National Museum of Denmark, covered western Thailand and northern Malaya; I covered eastern Mainland Southeast Asia and the Philippines; and Kwang-chih Chang covered Formosa. These papers will form the second part of *AP* XII, a special issue on the archaeology and prehistory of Southeast Asia. The first part of *AP* XII will be made up of several papers on the history of archaeology in Southeast Asia up to 1950.

East Africa and the Orient

The Conference on East Africa and the Orient, "Historical Problems of the Pre-Colonial Era," was held in Nairobi, Kenya, in April 1967. The conference was sponsored by the Harvard University Center for International Affairs and the British Institute of History and Archaeology in East Africa, in association with the University of East Africa. The convenors were H. Neville Chittick, of the British Institute, and Robert I. Rotberg, of Harvard. The majority of the participants were African specialists and the majority of the papers were on African subjects, but Asia was not slighted. The second day of the conference was concerned with "The Influence of Indonesia on Africa." The papers had been circulated in advance and so were not read, but discussed. These papers were: "Indonesian Maritime Civilizations through Sri Vijaya" by Anthony Christie, "Indonesians at the Origins of Madagascar and in Africa (Hypotheses, Data, and Problems)" by Hubert Deschamps, "Africa and Indonesia, the Author and His Critics" by A. M. Jones (in absentia), "La contribution austronésiennes à la culture Malgache: problèmes archéologiques" by Pierre Vérin, "From Southeast Asia to East Africa: An Archaeological Problem" by Wilhelm G. Solheim II, "Les anciens villages fortifiés des hauts plateaux Malgaches" by A. Mille (in absentia), and "Anthropological Reactions to the Problem of Malagasy Origins" by Aidan Southall.

The program on the third day was titled "Evidence of Cultural Connections." The first paper for discussion was by Paul Wheatley on "A Corner of the Western Ocean, Additional Notes on Chinese Relations with East Africa in Early Times." The other papers were not directly concerned with Asia. The papers will appear in a special publication.

The main conclusions and recommendations of the conference concerning Asia were: (1) the evidence for Indonesian contacts with East Africa is insufficient to enable any firm conclusions regarding the chronology (within comparatively wide limits) of such contacts, or the routes taken by the Indonesians; (2) the influence of the Maldives and Socotra on the history of the Indian Ocean Basin deserves investigation; (3) a further study of the genetics and diffusion of food crops—particularly bananas, cotton, and sugar—and domesticated animals would contribute greatly to the understanding of East Africa's early contacts with the remainder of the Indian Ocean basin; and (4) the conference should be reconvened in four years, hopefully with further participation of scholars from the countries concerned.

The conference was stimulating. The physical arrangements, the conference organization, the hospitality, and the surrounding country, with its varied wild game, was very pleasing. A fieldtrip to a palaeolithic site in the rift valley is memorable.

Early Chinese Art and the Pacific Basin

A symposium on "The Ch'u Silk Manuscript: Early Chinese Art and the Pacific Basin" was held in August 1967 at Columbia University. It was arranged by the Department of Art History and Archaeology of Columbia University with the sponsorship of The Sackler Fund to Promote Central Asiatic Studies. With the help of Douglas Fraser, L. Carrington Goodrich was the chairman and the principal organizer. Day-to-day administration of the meetings was attended to ably by Philip Mazzola and Miyeko Murase. The social portion of the symposium was as interesting as the meeting itself: There was a reception at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, for a preview of the exhibition "Aspects of Ch'ang-sha Culture" and a special exhibit, preview, and reception at the Museum of the American Indian of "New Accessions Selected from the Sackler Collections."

The symposium participants were a group that seldom interact intensively, as they did here; about half were art historians and half, archaeologists. It was good to bring such a group together with a focus of mutual interest. A number of papers brought out heated discussion from both groups. In general, the two subjects remained distinct, but there was much communication; the published proceedings should be very interesting. The daily subject and the papers presented were as follows:

The Ch'u Silk Manuscript and Its Setting

Major Aspects of Ch'u Archaeology

Kwang-chih Chang

The Culture of the Ch'u Region

William Watson

The Ch'u Silk Manuscript and Other Archaeological Documents of Ancient China

Noel Barnard

Suggestions Concerning the Ground of the Ch'u Silk Manuscript in Relation to Silk-Weaving in Pre-Han and Han China

Jean Mailey

Aspects of the Calendar, Astrology, and Religious Concepts of the Ch'u People as Revealed in the Ch'u Silk Manuscript

Jao Tsung-yi

The Character of the Twelve Gods in the Ch'u Silk Manuscript and Their Antecedents

Hiyashi Minao

Bronze Age Influences on the Asiatic Mainland

Yün-an, Shih-chai-shan

John Haskins

Western Elements in the Art of the Ch'u

William Samolin

The Ch'ang-Sha Silk Manuscript Connected with Eurasian Comparative Archaeology

Olov Janse

Decorative Concepts and Stylistic Principles in the Bronze Art of Tien and Dong-so'n

Magdelene von Dewall

The Thraco-Cimmerian Phase in Central Asia: Evidence for the Pontic Migration

Karl Jettmar

Neolithic Influences from the Asiatic Mainland

Neolithic Cultures in the Coastal Areas of Southeast China

Kwang-chih Chang

Prehistoric Japan: A Survey of Cultural Development Down to the Late Jōmon Stage (ca. 2000 B.C.)

Chester S. Chard

Neolithic Cultures of Thailand (and North Malaya) and Their Lungshanoid Relationship

Per Sørensen

Prehistoric Pottery in Southeast Asia
Wilhelm G. Solheim II

Pottery in the South Pacific
Bruce Palmer

Out of Asia into the Pacific

Aspects of the Neolithic in Oceania: Melanesia with Special Emphasis on the Significance of Recent Archaeological Finds

Jack Golson

Aspects of the Neolithic in Oceania: Polynesia—with Special Emphasis on Religious and Related Structures
Roger C. Green

The Aboriginal Art of Taiwan and Its Implication for the Cultural History of the Pacific
Ch'en Ch'i-lu

Early Chinese Artistic Influences in Melanesia?

Douglas Fraser

Some Evidences of Dongson-Derived Influence in the Art of the Admiralty Islands

Mino Badner

Relations of a Chinese Embroidery Design: Eastern Europe, Western Asia, Southeast Asia (the Dongson Culture) and Melanesia

Carl Schuster

Asia, Oceania, and the Americas

Reflection of Bronze Age China in the Earliest Civilizations of the New World

Gordon F. Ekholm

Observations on Northwest Coast Indian Art and Similarities between a Few Art Elements Distant in Time and Space

Robert B. Inverarity

New World Perspectives on Pre-European Voyaging in the Pacific

Clinton Edwards

The Diffusion: As Explanation and As Event

Paul Tolstoy

American Metallurgy and the Old World

Robert Heine-Geldern

This symposium followed the International Congress of Orientalists and many of the symposium participants came directly from the congress. A congress report by Per Sørensen follows this report, as does the report on the International Congress of Maritime History at Beirut by Pierre Vérin.

International Conference on Asian History

The International Conference on Asian History at this writing is planned for August 1968 to be held at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The conference will be divided into five sections, two of which deal with prehistory and protohistory. The president of the conference is Wang Gungwu and the organizer for the prehistory section is B. A. V. Peacock.

Eighth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences

The Eighth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences will be held in Japan 3-10 September 1968. General sessions, with volunteered papers, and a joint session on the "Ethnogenesis of Japanese People" will be in Tokyo and then the congress will move to Kyoto for the symposia, which are concerned with "Pleistocene Man in Asia," "Mesolithic and Neolithic Manifestations in the World," "Alignment of Prehistoric Cultures in the Arctic and Subarctic," "Megalithic Complex," and "Migration Problems of the Peoples and Culture in Oceania." Two other symposia pertinent to Asian archaeology

are "Peoples of Shifting and Wet-Rice Cultivation: Comparative Study in Southeast Asia" and "Origin of Metallurgy."

The chairman of the Organizing Committee for the congress is Masao Oka and the program chairman is Ichiro Kondo. Membership fee is U.S. \$15.00; associate membership is U.S. \$10.00.

The International Congress of Maritime History at Beirut 5-10 September 1966

Received January 1967

PIERRE MICHEL VÉRIN*

HELD 5-10 September 1966, the International Congress of Maritime History at Beirut had been organized by the National Lebanese Commission for UNESCO, the International Commission of Maritime History, and the International Historical Association of the Indian Ocean. Though the general theme was largely orientated towards the societies and commerce companies, the Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia were not forgotten: from 50 reports and communications, at least 25 concerned these regions.

Work was divided into two sections: first, Antiquity and the Middle Ages; second, Modern and Contemporary Times.

ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES

In the Antiquity and the Middle Ages section, we followed with interest the indicated preponderance of Islamic influences in the Indian Ocean. One cannot understand this phenomenon without a knowledge of pre-Islamic navigation.

Le Rider, in his work on navigation in the Indian Ocean up to the Arab conquest, meritoriously presented a review of the principal works dedicated to this very poorly understood question; one grasped how the navigators coming from the Red Sea little by little cleared the maritime routes towards the Indies.

It is necessary to point out, however, that this nautical progress, known only from written sources, applies only to those merchants in contact with the eastern Mediterranean and with the Red Sea. We would be more interested to know when the traffic began on the Persian-Indian gulf, on one hand, and between Africa and Northern Madagascar, on the other. This problem contains all the enigma of pre-Arab and Arab navigation, particularly Indonesian navigation. We will never have written sources to solve this mystery, and the solution depends essentially on archaeological discoveries.

The report of C. Cahen and J. Aubin clearly presented the principal problems that the

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Islamic influence raises: first of all, the problems of itineraries; then those of participants, who were very diverse and not forceably Muslim; finally, the identification of products transported—especially their functions.

To what extent was there economic unity in the Indian Ocean? In any case, it is dangerous to speak of Islamic preponderance as a secure domination. None of the commercial kingdoms in India or in Africa maintained a war fleet—a fact which explains how these powers were taken by surprise when the Portuguese appeared. It is also necessary to realize the mentality of a cosmopolitan society composed of merchants traditionally disinterested in political events.

With a lack of archives (the documents of Geniza Library will not be published), it is difficult to formulate ideas of the life and associations of the merchants. Also, the report of S. Labib on the Karimi merchants in the Orient and on the books of the Indian Ocean is entirely original. The “rich” Karimi merchants, who were spoken of for the first time in the eleventh century, are characterized by their enterprising natures. The suppleness of the proceedings of rule favored exchanges, and the Karimi profited from deposit and transfer banks that were already established at the time of the Islamic expansion. Karimi commerce, which extended to China, faded at the end of the fifteenth century with the monopolization of exchanges by Arab potentates.

On a more “artisan” level, the sociological works of H. H. Serjeant reveal what is still navigation on the southern coasts of Arabia. According to customary principles, there is a very strict code in which the necessary solidarity of supply columns at sea is counterbalanced by the imperatives of commercial competition. No doubt, the convoys which reached Malindi, Kiloa, or Nosy Langani circulated according to the same rules. In any case, the role of the *dallal*, the middleman bound to the port that nourishes the visiting merchants and monopolizes his transactions, appears very similar to that which Ibn Batouta observed at Mogadicio, in the fourteenth century.

H. Grosset-Grange did work equivalent to that of Serjeant for navigations in the Red Sea and in the channel of Bab el Mandeb. There are yet interesting survivals such as that of “the chart for marking alignments” which singularly enlightened the obscure past of Arab navigations. Between two work sessions, the congress participants were able to appreciate a film by M. Adam that began with an ancient chart of the Red Sea and the coasts of Arabia. It permits understanding of what were techniques of navigation, of the pilots of the dhows. I have given an account of the progress of the systematic study of the Islamic areas in Madagascar. The first Portuguese visitors left us accounts of those who prospered at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but these establishments are also known by written native sources for the Southeast called *Sorabe* and for North Madagascar by already completed archaeological works (for Vohémar and Sambava), and those in preparation (for Nosy Boina and Nosy Langani).

Studies of the Islamic sections of Kenya (sections very similar to Islamic areas in Madagascar) are very important—particularly studies concerning the history of the Antalaotra establishments of the northwest side of Madagascar. According to Guillain, the colonists who settled at Langani, in the Bay of Mahajamba, and at Boeni, in the Bay of Boina, came from parts of Pangani and from Oueni in Kenya.

James Kirkman has been carrying out excavations on the east coast of Africa for more than twenty years. He is notably the discoverer of Gedi, an Islamized city which prospered about the fifteenth century in the north of Mombasa. In Mombasa, Kirkman restored Fort

Jesus; the excavations of the fort furnished an interesting sequence of late Islamic and Chinese potteries.

From Kenya studies we realize the importance of Chinese importings on the African coast: first, celadon and then later, blue and white Chinese. As for Madagascar, it is fitting to specify that these imports in no way signify the coming of Chinese merchants. Certainly, there was the prestigious voyage of Cheng-ho to the east coast of Africa, but the voyage was an exception.

The maritime connections of Southeast Asia was an equally important theme of this conference. In this perspective, M. Wang Gungwu demonstrated eloquently that the Chinese naval effort, developed between the tenth century and the arrival of the Europeans, was directed essentially towards Southeast Asia (Thailand, Champa, and the Indonesian archipelago). In the same sense, the works of J. Needham and of Jung Pao Lo insist that this prodigious Chinese scope during the tenth and the fifteenth centuries was as much in the domain of commerce as in naval construction. One sees then the apparition of great whale boats (*hai-yu*) used also by the foreigners who resided in China.

Unfortunately, no report has explained the hiatus which existed between the Chinese commercial zone of Asia and of Southeast Asia and the presence of the Chinese merchants in abundance at the other end of the Indian Ocean. I believe that it is necessary to take note of the capital role of Indian ports and of Birmany (notably, Martaban) that constituted the compulsory stages in this chain of successive re-exports.

MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY TIMES

The Modern and Contemporary Times section provided the occasion for listening to pertinent observations on the development of companies of commerce (D. C. Keswant L. Dermigny, Meilink-Roelofz, H. Furber)—companies related especially to India. In the next congress, it would be fitting to insist that delegates from the Mascarenes report on the development of commerce there for the same period and for the nineteenth century. Mlle Ly Tio Fane brilliantly expounded upon the fortune of the storehouse on the isle of France. Proposed by Mahéde La Bourdonnaye, the principle was adopted at the time of the retrocession of the island to the king by the Compagnie des Indes (India Company). The installation was especially effected by P. Poivre. But the duration of a free storehouse such as French Minister Turgot proposed did not fade until 1790, a fact which conferred a very important role to Port Louis.

Until the eighteenth century, the problem of Madagascan slave exportations towards the Mascarenes hardly interested historians. Also, one must acknowledge the efforts of J. Valette who studied certain sources that gave an idea of quantities exported annually. This pioneer work will have had the merit of revealing other sources which A. Toussaint, the archivist of the isle Maurice, will make known shortly. While awaiting these inedited documents, A. Toussaint describes a little-known maritime company of the nineteenth century, the "Anglo-French Indian Ocean Company," which allowed linkage of the Mascarenes to Aden. Organized by the famous adventurer Lambert, the company's activities were criticized for having tried to recruit pledges in Mozambique. From a report of A. Scherer on the meeting and lines of navigation, we gathered especially interesting observations on the coastal trade with Madagascar as well as the consequences of the expansion of sugarcane planting in the nineteenth century on the physiognomy of commerce.

Finally, one must rejoice that the Comoros were not forgotten. A. Bourde clearly evoked the Comorien diaspora in the neighboring territories since the middle of the nineteenth century and the anxieties of the emigrated minorities. The author seemed not to have at his disposal the pertinent observations of the recent socioeconomic studies of C. Robineau who pointed out the economic loss suffered by the Comoros when its children departed and did not send funds back to their native country.

As for the Far East, let us take up finally the inedited work of Mlle de la Roncière concerning the Carte de Ceylon of 1666, the study of K. G. Tregonning on the Compagnie de Singapore (Company of Singapore), the observations of W. E. Cheong regarding the Agency of Opium in China, the scrutiny of the Archives of the Senate of Macao by R. P. Armaiz, the analysis of the methods of navigation of the Dutch East India Company, etc. But especially, I single out the report of J. de Graaf on the acculturation in Indonesia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as well as that of T. Takeda on the French taste for Chinese ceramics in the seventeenth century. Takeda detailed concisely the contents of the collection of Cardinal Mazarin. The knowledge of Chinese potteries exported in the seventeenth century is too precious for one to omit pointing out.

A Brief Account of the Twenty-Seventh International Congress of Orientalists

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

13-19 August 1967

PER SØRENSEN*

LIKE many other international conferences, the Orientalists' Congress, last held in Ann Arbor in 1967, has grown into a mammoth enterprise. The number of scheduled papers was so great that the organizers had to duplicate several sections, or sections of almost equal contents had been placed parallel, so that participants were required to plan carefully where to be or go to cover their fields of interest. The programming could have worked well had it not been for the organizers' failure to apply fixed times for single papers. It was generally impossible to estimate when a paper in a section would be read; many speakers did not appear, and their papers were then not only omitted, but replaced by the following speaker's, altogether causing great inconvenience to the participants. In too many cases the paper of interest had already been read when a participant arrived in a section. Apparently, conditions were best in the Near East sections, as these were completely reorganized at the beginning of the congress.

It was also unfortunate—and of course the organizers cannot be blamed for this—that many papers were of a rather low standard. It appeared that many participants proposed a title just to have an excuse to attend the congress or to have "credits" to refer to when applying for funds. So it seems to me that it is now a question whether it is at all worthwhile to continue supporting the great congresses in their present form; if so, perhaps consideration should be given to changing the contents of congresses to something more like symposiums with major papers presented and open to organized discussion, both for an appointed panel and for the floor. But perhaps one should take a further step and arrange to completely transverse scientific congresses with topics of mutual interest to a larger forum, e.g., on classification, methods, standards, etc.

To return to the International Congress of Orientalists, it is possible to present here only the briefest survey of the events. There were ten main sections as follows: Ancient Near

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East; Near East and Islamic World; South Asia in Ancient and Classical Times; Modern South Asia; Southeast Asia; Early China; Modern China; Japan; Korea; Central Asia and Altaic Studies. Meetings in these sections (and many subsections) were usually in the mornings, while in the afternoons there were generally four structured panels on different topics.

From the Southeast Asia section, mention should be made of R. Soekmono's paper on the reconstruction problems of Borobudur, M. C. S. Diskul's excellent paper on "The Evolution of Sukhodaya Bronze Hindu Images and Their Verification," D. K. Wyatt's paper on "Three Sukhodaya Oaths of Allegiance," Cunningham's paper on "Thai Traditional Doctors," and H. H. Prince Dhani Nivat's paper on "Adaptation of Nature to Art in the Ramakien." Unfortunately, most of the prince's interesting paper was completely ruined for the audience by the over-attentive television cameramen. None of the papers presented in the Early China section needs mention here, whereas W. Watson's paper on "Chinese Archaistic Bronzes," read in a panel on "Traditionalism and Innovation in Art" was most instructive.

It was a considerable loss to the congress that none of the Russian delegates arrived. The titles of their papers really looked interesting.

In addition to the main speakers, there were several special exhibitions which I should like to mention, especially the ceramics exhibition at the Museum of Anthropology, with selected examples of the Museum's collections of Chinese, Korean, Thai, and Annamese wares; further, the exhibition of paintings attributed to Tao-chi, which consisted of over 100 paintings from Europe, Japan, and the United States, allowed a study of the characteristics and development of the artist's style; finally, I should mention the exhibitions of Sassanian art and the photographic sculptures from Indian cave temples.

As always, the personal contacts established during the week appear to be the most valuable result of this congress.

The Eleventh Pacific Science Congress and the Meetings of the Far-Eastern Prehistory Association

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THE Eleventh Pacific Science Congress was held at the University of Tokyo, Japan, from 22 August to 8 September 1966. Aside from its being the largest scientific congress ever held, the congress will long be remembered for its stimulating sessions and the kindness of the Japanese hosts. Approximately 120 papers were contributed in Section X (Anthropology), which was organized by Ichiro Yawata, formerly of Tokyo University of Education and now of Sophia University. Receptions, lunches, and study tours provided further abundant opportunities for exchanging ideas and establishing contacts.

"Prehistoric Culture in Oceania," a Symposium

During the first week of the Congress, in a special symposium entitled "Prehistoric Culture in Oceania," the participants were informed about many recent developments in the archaeology of Oceania:

Melanesia was discussed by J. Golson ("Archaeological Prospects for Melanesia") and Richard Shutler ("Prehistory of Southern Melanesia").

Japanese contributions to Micronesian archaeology were summarized by Peter Chapman, and a summary of fieldwork on Guam between July 1965 and June 1966 was contributed by Fred Reinman. A new aspect of Oceanic culture history—the archaeology of the Polynesian outliers in Micronesia—was discussed by Janet Davidson in a paper concerning the archaeology of Nukuoro.

Seven papers covering Polynesia were presented by Kenneth Emory, Stuart Scott, Roger Green, Jens Poulsen, Roger Duff, Yosihiko Sinoto, and Thor Heyerdahl:

Sinoto revised the Marquesan chronology, placing the initial phases forward by several centuries on the basis of recent excavations on Ua Huka Island. According to Sinoto, Marquesan prehistory probably began about the middle of the first millennium A.D. The Marquesas are now viewed as the center of dispersal in East Polynesia.

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Emory stated that present evidence shows that Hawaii was first reached by populations from the Marquesas and that contact with Tahiti occurred at a later period.

Heyerdahl contended that cultural and ethnobotanical evidence shows that the initial population of Easter Island arrived from South America. According to Heyerdahl, pollen of the South American fern *Polygonum acuminatum* was found in samples from the prehistoric levels of his excavations on Eastern Island as well as decomposed *Scirpus tatora*, the rush which Heyerdahl believes was brought from South America.

Roger Green presented a comprehensive developmental summary of the prehistory of Western Polynesia that may be of great significance for the culture history of other island groups.

Stuart Scott's paper covered fortifications and mounds from Upolu and Savai'i, Samoa.

Alexander Spoehr summarized the symposium with a paper entitled "Problems in Oceanic Prehistory: A General View."

Anthropological movies. Movies about Easter Island, Kapingamarangi, and Hawaiian archaeology were shown during the first week.

"Peoples of the North Pacific," a Symposium

A second symposium, "Peoples of the North Pacific," contained three papers on linguistics by Robert Austerlitz, Maurice Swadesh, and Shiro Hattori, and a paper by I. S. Gurvich entitled "Social and Economic Changes in the Extreme Northeast of Asia During the Last 50 Years." Papers on archaeology were the following:

"Aleuts, Descendants of the Bering Land Bridge Population" by W. S. Laughlin

"Traces of the Eskimo-Aleut Culture on the Pacific Coast of Kamchatka" by I. S. Vdovin

"The Anagula Unifacial Core and Blade Industry of 8400 B.P." by J. S. Aigner and W. S. Laughlin

"Two Millenia of Cultural Evolution of Bering Sea Mammal Hunters" by C. A. Arutyunov and D. A. Sergeev

"Blade and Burin Industries in Northwestern North America: Summary of Current Research" by W. N. Irving

"Some Problems of Prehistoric Chronology of Northeast Asia" by C. S. Chard

Prehistory and Archaeology Sections

During the second week, several sections on prehistory and archaeology were convened:

North Vietnam. P. I. Boriskovsky presented new palaeolithic material from Mount Do in North Vietnam, believed to be similar to the Tampanian and Patjitanian (although the overwhelming majority of the finds are flakes).

Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Ryukyus. Papers on the Philippines included a discussion of jar burials from the Kulaman Plateau, southwest Cotabato, by M. Maceda; a paper on the boat-coffin burials by Rosa C. P. Tenazas: a summary of excavations at Tabon Cave, Palawan Island, by R. Fox; and an outline of recent activities of the Philippine National Museum by A. Evangelista.

Antonio de Almeida contributed two papers entitled "The Prehistory of Portuguese Timor" and "Rock Paintings in Portuguese Timor." Tom Harrisson outlined new archaeological research in Niah Cave and elsewhere in Borneo, with special reference to the Early Stone Age. There can be no doubt that *Homo sapiens*, dated at Niah at more than 30,000 years ago, used chopping tools. These artifacts cover a time span from the

time of the Tampanian and Patjitanian to as late as 30,000 years ago and should not be linked only with Pithecanthropines, according to Harrisson.

Wilhelm G. Solheim II presented a comprehensive summary of his excavation program in Thailand.

Richard Shutler contributed a survey paper on radiocarbon dates in Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific. New discoveries demonstrating the existence of human settlements as early as 18,000 years ago in southern Australia, and earlier in the north, were discussed by D. J. Mulvaney.

Recent field work in the Ryukyus, including the excavation of a site possibly comparable to Ie Jima, which produced enigmatic early artifacts of deer bone, was discussed by H. Takamiya, while I presented recent radiocarbon dates from Ryukyu sites, ranging from 760 B.C. to A.D. 1010. I also contributed a paper on the prehistory of East Taiwan. *Japanese archaeological terms*. H. Melichar discussed Japanese archaeological terms and their problems.

Those attending the congress were able to take advantage of several important exhibitions in Tokyo, including the treasures of the Tenri Museum, the sculptures of the Kofukuji Temple, and a comprehensive survey of Yayoi pottery, based on the collection of the Department of Archaeology of Meiji University. The Gakushuin Radiocarbon Laboratory and the archaeological laboratories of several universities within Tokyo were also visited. A tour of important prehistoric sites was arranged by Y. Sinoto, of the Bishop Museum.

A Primate Special Symposium No. 2 of the 1966 Pacific Science Congress

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FUNDAMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

THE Japan Monkey Centre is a new enterprise, staffed mainly by graduates of the University of Kyoto, placed near the large town of Inuyama, and served by an express monorail from Nagoya—the first stop of the Western Trans-Japan Superexpress out of Tokyo. The Nagoya Railway has provided much of the financing for establishing the centre, and the first proper national grant from the Japanese government is expected for 1967.

In many ways, the Centre is a model study and display setup. There is a very large collection of live primates: of these, the group of Siamang—astonishingly neglected apes—make up the finest unit in captivity today; the other good unit is at Frankfurt, Germany. I felt the handling of the orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) left much to be desired; however, the staff are eager to listen and learn, and they accepted some suggestions for extensive improvements: for instance, oranges *must* have arboreal and leaf material, which the staff promised to implement soon. On the whole, the centre is outstanding in primate research.

In this fine setting, with Convener Kinji Imanishi, of the centre, setting the course, the Special Symposium No. 2 of the Pacific Science Congress started with a fair wind. In the first address, Dr. Yasuji Katsuki, of Tokyo Medical and Dental University, world renowned researcher in the auditory field, explained his method of conducting experiments on monkeys to determine their sensory—especially auditory—responses to sound stimuli. This work was the most recent in a series of Dr. Katsuki's experiments on the fish, frog, bird, cat, and monkey, which has shown a continuity of response in the animal kingdom to sounds with different frequencies and intensities. He expects similar responses exist in human beings. With slides, Katsuki demonstrated the placing of a tube for an electrode in the monkey's brain (while the animal was anaesthetized) and later (when the monkey was conscious) the connecting of the electrode to recording equipment. Since there is no sensation of pain in

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such procedure, experiments can be conducted on the monkeys without anaesthesia to get accurate measurements of the animal's healthy, conscious reactions to stimuli.

The second opening paper, from Morris Goodman, of Wayne State University in the United States, set another note on "The Effects of Evolution of Primate Macromolecules." His brilliant pioneer work is opening up new horizons in our understanding of the background to the early hominids and palaeolithic man. For example, molecular analyses indicate the need to rethink widely the field of ape-man developmental procedures. The African apes (chimpanzee and gorilla) are in their protein groups closer to man (*Homo*) than the Asian apes (orang and gibbon). One implication here, archaeologically, strengthens the supposition that "men" originated in Africa and poses new questions on the position of *Gigantethropus* and *Pithecanthropus*.

Pure behavior was the theme of Clarence R. Carpenter's third lecture on "Naturalistic Communicative Behavior" in primates, which led to a further full day of 12 more papers which Carpenter admirably chaired. Carpenter is professor of zoology at Pennsylvania State University.

The range of other contributions was large, including parasitic morphological, dental, and other studies of only oblique interest to *AP* readers. The paper by Barbara Harrison, of the Sarawak Museum, on the orangutan emphasized the important relationship between apes and man in the Early Stone Age of Southeast Asia and the gradual "conquest" of the former by the latter: the apes were driven back into the remote jungles, and now indeed they are threatened with extinction. These 20,000 years of conflict between the "boss guys of the forest" is richly documented in the food remains and folklore of Borneo caves and also Celebes (where no orangutan have been known in historic times).

Irwin Bernstein, of Yerkes Regional Primate Research Centre, reported an able field study of social behavior in the lutong, a leaf monkey (*Presbytis cristatus*). The leaf monkey's basic social unit is a single adult male with multiple females and associated young, totally up to 51 individuals. In discussion, it was clear that this sort of "king male" social group is widespread among the higher primates, which possibly presented considerable complications to early man—to his pattern of cave dwelling, and to other of his (excavatable) activities. Another report by T. H. Struhsaker, of the University of California, on aggression and dominance in monkey groups was to the same point.

Along similar lines was the admirable paper by Gordon Jensen, "Mother-Infant Monkey Behavior," which reported the observations of his research unit at the University of Washington in Seattle. The emphasis was upon the different reactions of the mother to the male or the female sex of the young. Again, discussion on and off the floor revealed a wide arc of characteristics which have barely been considered in their archaeological implications for man, as did a coauthored Japanese-U.S. paper by S. Azuma and Carl Koford about weather effects on mating behavior and sexual success!

Finally, I summarized 20 years of irregular field observation in Borneo rain forests, especially of small primates such as the tree shrews (*Tupaia*), tarsiers (*Tarsius*), and loris (*Nycticebus*). Here the capacity of small primates and also large apes to alter their habitats and vary their diets (unlike most arboreal monkeys), and in certain cases even to develop crepuscular or nocturnal mobility in food search, was seen largely as relevant to the human process up until pre-recent times, especially with reference to possible changes in human behavior over the past 40,000 years at Niah. A novel method of netting tarsiers and tagging them with numbered rings has been developed in Sarawak (since 1964). This may open up

prospects for fresh studies in the wild of those primates about which little is known; until now, discoveries have been made only under laboratory conditions.

In broad conclusion, recent primate research suggests:

1. Man's unique position is physically challenged by new techniques of basic body constituent analyses; his position as a separate primate unit becomes more questionable.
2. Man's relationship in evolution is especially linked to prehistoric African primates.
3. Nonphysical, social criteria present other and, so far, less objectively measurable features which suggest certain behavior norms over a wide spectrum, probably with as yet unrecognized significance to early human groupings, breeding family size, movement, diet, etc.; monkey and other primate data have direct relevance to the behavior patterns of prehistoric man, his movements, social groupings, food, and other habits.